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The SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ON THURSDAY LAST Mr. Justice Lopes, sitting as vacation judge, stated that he had had some conversation with Mr. Justice Fry, and that they were both of opinion that a great many cases appeared in the list which were not properly vacation business, and they desired it should be clearly understood that for the future they would be very strict, and would only hear such applications as came within the exact words of ord. 61, r. 5, and required to be "immediately or promptly" heard. He added that persons in future putting their cases into the list would be ordered to pay the costs occasioned thereby, if, in the result, they should turn out not to be vacation business. We commend the consideration of this statement to our country as well as our town readers, for it often happens that the London agent is pressed on by his principal in the country to make applications which, however urgent they may seem to the immediate parties and their advisers, will not bear the scrutiny of judges firmly determined to keep down the vacation business to its very lowest point.

THE QUESTION WHETHER the Chancery Division has jurisdiction to stay actions pending in other divisions against a company in liquidation has virtually been settled by the Court of Appeal in the recent case of *In re South of France Pottery Works Syndicate*, noted by us ante, p. 768, and fully reported in last week's issue of the WEEKLY REPORTER. The question has frequently arisen under the new practice, but has not previously, so far as we are aware, been before the Court of Appeal; and although the decisions in the High Court were conflicting, the majority of them supported the view that the jurisdiction given to the Court of Chancery by sections 85, 87, 201, and 202 of the Companies Act, 1862, continued to be vested in the Chancery Division. That view, however, has now been negatived by the Court of Appeal. The matter stands thus:—By section 85 of the Companies Act, 1862, "the court [meaning, of course, the Court of Chancery] may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a company under this Act, and before making an order for winding up the company, upon the application of the company, or of any creditor or contributory of the company, restrain further proceedings in any action, suit, or proceeding against the company, upon such terms as the court thinks fit." Section 87 provides that, after a winding-up order has been made, "no suit, action, or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except with the leave of the court, and subject to such terms as the court may impose." These sections apply to companies registered under the Act, and sections 201 and 202 contain similar provisions with respect to unregistered companies and their contributories. The exact decision in the recent case was that the Chancery Division had no

jurisdiction under section 202 to restrain an action against a contributory of an unregistered company; but as the *ratio decidendi* applies equally to cases under sections 85, 87, and 201, it is worth while to refer briefly to the previous decisions upon the question. The point first arose in November, 1875, when the Common Pleas Division, although admitting that they had jurisdiction, held that an application to stay an action against a company which had been ordered to be wound up by the Master of the Rolls ought, on the ground of convenience, to be made to the Chancery Division (*Kingchurch v. The People's Garden Company, Limited*, 24 W. R. 41, L. R. 1 C. P. D. 45). The Master of the Rolls, however, considered that section 24, sub-section 5, of the Judicature Act, 1873, took away his jurisdiction to stay the action, and allowed the costs in the winding up of the unsuccessful application in the Common Pleas Division (*In re People's Garden Company, Limited*, 24 W. R. 40, L. R. 1 Ch. D. 44). Shortly afterwards the Queen's Bench Division restrained an action against a company which was being voluntarily wound up (*Walker v. Banagher Distillery Company*, L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 129). The view of the Master of the Rolls as to the general effect of section 24, sub-section 5, was confirmed by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Garbutt v. Fawcett* (24 W. R. 89, 91, L. R. 1 Ch. D. 155), but observations were made by Vice-Chancellor Malone in that case which seemed to imply that cases where a winding-up order had been made were exceptions to the general rule, and that, in such cases, the Chancery Division might still stay actions in other divisions. This view was, in fact, acted upon by his lordship in *Needham v. Rivers Protection Society* (24 W. R. 317, L. R. 1 Ch. D. 253), which was a case of voluntary winding up, and by Bacon, V.U., in *In re Stapleford Colliery Company* (24 W. R. 173). This being the state of the authorities, ord. 51, r. 2a (rule 18 of June, 1876), was issued, giving power to any judge of the Chancery Division in whose court a winding-up order or administration decree had been made, to transfer to himself any action pending in any other division against the company or estate which was being wound up or administered, as the case might be. It will be observed that this rule only applies to cases in which a winding-up order or decree has actually been made; and it was held by Field, J., sitting as vacation judge, that the Chancery Division still had jurisdiction to restrain actions against a company after the presentation of a petition, and before a winding-up order was made (*In re Langham Skating Rink Company*, 20 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, p. 871; *In re Kosher Meat Supply Association*, 20 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, p. 872). These decisions, however, may be considered as overruled by the recent case before the Court of Appeal.

IT IS RATHER surprising to find that the point recently decided by Vice-Chancellor Hall in *Cracknell v. Jason* (reported in this week's issue of the WEEKLY REPORTER) has not been settled long ago. The point is this:—Suppose a mortgagor to become a bankrupt after having created several mortgages on a specific portion of his property, and suppose the first mortgagee gives up his security and proves for his whole debt, what, in that case, will be the position of the second mortgagee? Will he stand in the shoes of the first mortgagee, or will the trustee in bankruptcy take the benefit of the surrendered mortgage on behalf of the general creditors? There is no express provision on the subject in the Bankruptcy Act; but if we look at the sections which deal with secured creditors we shall probably come to the conclusion that the learned Vice-Chancellor has been correct in holding that the second mortgagee takes no benefit from the surrender, but that the surrendee suffers for the advantage of the general creditors. In section 6 of the Act, which deals with the petition for adjudication, it is provided that the petitioning creditor's debt must not be a secured debt

unless the petitioner state that he will be ready to give up such security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of an adjudication, and the section goes on to provide for the petitioning creditor giving up his security "to the trustee for the benefit of the creditors." And section 16, after laying down the rule that a secured creditor shall, for the purpose of voting, be deemed to be a creditor only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him after deducting the value of his security, provides that he may "give up the security to the trustee," and thereupon he shall rank as a creditor in respect of the whole sum due to him. It is true these sections do not in terms refer to cases where there are more than one incumbrances on the same property; but the principle that underlies them is plainly this, namely, that if a secured creditor elects to come into competition with the general body of creditors he can only do so by giving them the benefit of his security. This principle applies, as between the secured creditor and the unsecured creditors, whether there are subsequent incumbrances or not; and the latter can have no equity to prevent the first incumbrancer from handing over his security to a third party, in this case the general body of the creditors. The question is one of some importance, not only to persons interested in bankruptcies, but also to persons interested in insolvent estates and companies being administered or wound up by the court, as the rules of bankruptcy now apply to these cases.

WE PAINTED last week, on the authority of a daily contemporary, some observations by one of the judges of the Irish Bankruptcy Court on the system whereby articles, such as pianos, sewing machines, &c., are hired and paid for by instalments. The learned judge seemed to think that it was his duty to protect the "reputed ownership clause" against the inroads of this system. We cannot express his views so forcibly as he is reported to have done, and we therefore repeat here the words attributed to him. "He only required the concurrence of Judge Harrison to put an effectual stop to this hiring system. Once for all, he might say, he was determined to put an end to the system. Judging from the advertisements in the daily press now, it would seem that every article in future was to be obtained on hire. That practice had gone far enough with regard to pianos, but at present sewing machines, watches, and all kinds of articles were advertised for procurement on this system. If parties were not able to purchase articles they had better do without them. This system must be stopped or the clause in the Act of Parliament might be struck out altogether." Now, all this seems to us to show a strange misapprehension of the functions of a judge. If a custom is proved, a judge must take notice of it; and apparently in the present case the judge himself would be a very good witness to prove the extension of the custom in question to articles such as the sewing machine, the right to which was the point before him. But surely it is not part of a judge's duty to use his office for the purpose either of checking or encouraging the growth of a mercantile or business custom. Judge Miller seems to acknowledge the custom in the case of a piano; on what principle can he say that the judges should endeavour to prevent the public from extending the custom to a watch? If it is a convenient custom, the public will not be deterred from adopting it by any empty thunder, even though it proceed from the judicial bench; and if they have adopted it and it is common knowledge that they have adopted it, the judges are bound to take cognizance of it, even though they personally may think it a foolish or an imprudent custom.

Mr. Henry Fricker Lawes, solicitor, of No. 17, Small-street, Bristol, has been appointed honorary secretary to the Bristol Reception Committee for the forthcoming meeting of the Incorporated Law Society.

THE REAL PROPERTY LIMITATION ACT, 1874.

WHETHER the rule fixing the length of title which a purchaser upon an open contract has a right to call for is founded upon our experience of the average duration of human life, or upon the extreme period allowed by Statutes of Limitation for the recovery of land, is a question upon which the most eminent authorities have differed. A judicial decision by Lord Lyndhurst gave countenance to the former view, while the latter was supported by the authority of Lord St. Leonards. It is interesting to recall these opposite opinions in connection with the provisions of the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, and the Real Property Limitation Act, 1874, which both received the Royal assent on the same day. By the first of these Acts a purchaser's right in respect of length of title (after the 31st of December, 1874) is reduced from sixty to forty years; while, by the other, the extreme period of limitation is reduced (after the 1st of January, 1879) from forty to thirty years.

The principal effect, indeed, of the last-mentioned Act is to reduce the periods of limitation fixed by the Act of Will. 4. As regards actions brought after the 1st of January, 1879, the twenty years fixed by the original Act is, in most cases, reduced to twelve years; and the old period of ten years is, similarly, reduced to six years. There is, however, one curious exception to this. By section 40 of the original Act the time within which money charged upon land and legacies can be recovered is fixed at twenty years; and in 1860 this provision was extended (23 & 24 Vict. c. 38, s. 13) to "the personal estate, or any share of the personal estate, of any person dying intestate," in the hands of his legal personal representative. Section 40 of the original Act is repealed by section 9 of the Act of 1874, but is re-enacted as section 8 of that Act, with the substitution of twelve for twenty years. The new enactment, however, does not extend to, or make any mention of, shares of intestates' effects. The result is that, after the end of next year, any person who may have to enforce payment of a legacy must do so within twelve years after his right to receive it has accrued; but if he is also fortunate enough to be next of kin to an intestate he will be surprised to find that, by virtue of the beautiful complexity of English law, he may bring his action in respect of his share in his intestate relative's estate at any time within twenty years after his right has accrued.

There is a similar anomaly under the same section 8 of the recent Act with regard to money charged upon land and collaterally secured by bond or covenant within 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 3. The conflicting decisions with regard to the arrears of interest recoverable by a mortgagee are familiar to our readers, and they will scarcely need to be reminded that it was ultimately held that, as against the land, he could only recover six years' arrears under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 27, s. 42, but by action on the covenant he could recover twenty years' arrears under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 3. The framers of the Act of 1874 have not only failed to provide for the removal of this anomaly with respect to interest, but have also raised a similar one with respect to principal. Under section 40 of the old Act the time for the recovery of the *corpus* of "money charged upon land" was the same as under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 3, viz., twenty years, and so the anomaly arose only in respect of income; but now an action to recover money charged upon land must be brought within twelve years, while an action to recover money secured by bond or covenant may be brought within twenty years.

While speaking of sections 40 and 42 of the original Act, we must not omit to notice the alteration affected by section 10 of the Act of 1874 with reference to express trusts. It will be remembered that the provisions of section 25 of the original Act, to the effect that time shall not run against *cœsus que frumentis* in

cases of express trusts, gave rise to a long series of conflicting decisions as to what was a sufficient "express trust" to take money charged upon land and legacies out of the operation of sections 40 and 42 of the same Act. Section 10 of the new Act sets this question at rest by providing in effect that an action to recover any sum of money or legacy charged upon land, or arrears of rent or interest on such money or legacy, must be brought within the same time within which it must have been brought if no such trust had existed. In other words, the saving in favour of express trusts under section 25 of the original Act (and section 25, sub-section 2, of the Judicature Act, 1873) will no longer apply to cases provided for by section 8 of the new Act and section 42 of the original Act. There is, however, one exception, which arises out of the wording in the remedial section. In sections 40 and 42 of the original Act, and also in section 8 of the amendment Act, the words "or any legacy" follow the words "charged upon or payable out of any land or rent," while section 10 of the amendment Act speaks of "any sum of money or legacy charged upon or payable out of any land or rent." The result, whether intended or not, appears to be that the existence of an express trust is immaterial in the case of a legacy charged upon land, but not in the case of a legacy not so charged. It is true that section 25 of the original Act does not, in terms, apply to legacies; but section 25, sub-section 2, of the Judicature Act, 1873, steps in and says, that "no claims by a *cestui que trust* against his trustee for *any property* held on an express trust . . . shall be barred by any Statute of Limitations."

A clear *casus omissus* is observable in section 7 of the Act of 1874, which re-enacts section 28 of the original Act without removing the difficulty with regard to an acknowledgment by one of several mortgagees in possession which arose in the case of *Richardson v. Younge* (18 W. R. 800, 19 W. R. 612, L. R. 10 Eq. 275, L. R. 6 Ch. 479). The section in question, after providing in effect that an acknowledgment of the mortgagor's title by one of several mortgagees in possession shall bind such mortgagee only and not affect the rights of the others, proceeds as follows:—"and where such of the mortgagees or persons aforesaid as shall have given such acknowledgment shall be entitled to a divided part of the land or rent comprised in the mortgage, or some estate or interest therein, and not to any ascertained part of the mortgage money, the mortgagor or mortgagors shall be entitled to redeem the same divided part of the land or rent on payment, with interest, of the part of the mortgage money which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the mortgage money as the value of such divided part of the land or rent shall bear to the value of the whole of the land or rent comprised in the mortgage." In *Richardson v. Younge* two trustees who had lent money on mortgage, on a joint account, took possession of the mortgaged property and remained in possession for more than the statutory period. The mortgagor, however, claimed to redeem, on the ground that one of the mortgagees had acknowledged his title within section 28, and the question arose whether such acknowledgment had any and what effect. It was contended that, in any case, the mortgagor might redeem one moiety of the estate on payment of a moiety of the mortgage debt, but Vice-Chancellor Malins held that such an acknowledgment was wholly ineffectual, and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, who, however, expressly limited their decision to the case of "mortgagees who are trustees, and are shown to be such upon the face of the deed." This decision may be considered to have settled the law so far as trustees are concerned, but it is obvious that there are other cases in which a similar question may arise. Although the late Lord Justice Mellish considered the best construction of "this involved and difficult section" to be that it applied only to cases where the mortgagees had separate inter-

ests either in the money or the land, he observed that, "had the mortgagees not been trustees, the case would have stood very differently, for they must almost of necessity have been entitled to some distinct interests in the mortgage-money; and if they had been partners, difficult questions might have arisen." He also remarked, "If the attention of the framers of the Act had been called to this point, I think they would either have provided that an acknowledgment by one should bind both, which would have been very reasonable, or that an acknowledgment by both should be necessary, and an acknowledgment by one wholly ineffectual." If the attention of the framers of the Act of 1874 has not been sufficiently called to this point by the above decision, or if they consider that such decision has sufficiently settled the law, we venture now to invite their attention to it, and trust that they will re-consider its effect. The decision was expressly limited to the case of trustees, and some provision for the case of other joint mortgagees (e.g., partners) ought to be made before the new Act comes into operation.

To sum up the effect of the recent Act, we may say that it is to be read with the old Statute of Limitation (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 27), which it amends by substituting new provisions (including those we have noticed) for sections 2, 5, 16, 17, 23, 28, and 40, by reducing the periods of limitation in section 18 from twenty to twelve and from ten to six years, and by correcting a number of clerical and other errors. It also takes away the saving in favour of absence beyond seas, which is to be no longer a disability, curtails the rights now enjoyed by persons entitled to future estates, and, as we have previously stated, reduces the extreme limit of time in cases of disability from forty to thirty years.

When, however, we remember that the old Statute of Limitation is notorious as a specimen of clumsy and stippled legislation, that the ambiguous language it contains has already necessitated more than one explanatory or amending Act, and that the inartistic and unskillful manner in which it is framed has given rise to numerous observations of anything but a complimentary character from the bench, it is much to be regretted that it has not been wholly repealed and superseded by an entirely new enactment, expressed in clear, concise, and intelligible language. Such a course would have been a step towards the consolidation of our statute law which could not have failed to be appreciated by the profession; and if the work had been intrusted to competent hands it might have been carried out without rendering those of the decisions under the old law which are of practical value inapplicable to the new.

Instead of this we have a short, carelessly drawn Act, which merely cuts down the periods of limitation, and attempts to tinker the old obscure enactment by correcting a few clerical errors, and removing one or two difficulties, while it leaves others untouched, and creates as many as it attempts to remove. Unless some step is taken to remedy the defects in the new Act before the time fixed for its coming into operation, it may be safely predicted that it will find no more favour with the bench or the profession than its predecessor.

In consequence of the Local Board of St. Columb, Cornwall, refusing to provide an efficient system of sewage in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, notice has been given by the Government Department that they intend to hold an inquiry with a view of dissolving the local board.

In the year ended the 31st of March the stamp duties on legacies and successions produced a net sum of £3,675,802. The net amount realized from stamps on companies' registration was £16,635. The stamp duty on marine insurances amounted in gross to £119,982. The amount of stamp duty on patents for inventions was in gross £169,042. On the probate of wills and letters of administration, the allowances and repayments were in one year as much as £153,558, the gross stamp duty being £2,339,914, and the net £2,184,979.

Reviews.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. By FREDERICK POLLOCK, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq., Barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge. London: Stevens & Sons.

This book, though of modest proportions, possesses very high claims to consideration. It belongs to a class of text-books as yet unfortunately somewhat scanty in number, in which something more is aimed at than the mere compilation of a comprehensive index to the cases upon a particular subject. The law is attempted to be declared in a limited number of general propositions; and the attempt has been made with great success. The propositions are illustrated by numerous tersely stated and varied instances from reported cases, and are also occasionally explained and commented upon by the author; and references to Mr. Justice Lindley's work are given throughout. A text-book constructed in this fashion, and with the patient carefulness which appears in every part of the present work, leaves little to be desired. It is, no doubt, true, as Mr. Pollock says in his introduction, that the existence of an accurate and exhaustive treatise on a larger scale is almost a condition precedent to such an undertaking. It, nevertheless, demands a genuine interest in, and thorough mastery of, the subject, besides constructive skill of no mean kind, to carry out the undertaking satisfactorily.

We have observed little that is open to objection in the propositions of law, or "articles," framed by Mr. Pollock. Article 14 is as follows:—"Whoever knowingly suffers himself to be represented as a partner in a particular firm is liable as such partner to any one who has on the faith of such representation given credit to the firm." The word "believing" might, perhaps, be substituted for the words italicized. Possibly they mean no more, but they seem to mean something further. In *Martyn v. Gray* (14 C. B. N. S. 824) Williams, J., says:—"If the defendant informs A. B. that he is a partner in a commercial establishment, and A. B. informs the plaintiff, and the plaintiff believing the defendant to be a member of the firm supplies goods to them, the defendant is liable for the price." And Willes, J., says that the question for the jury, "Did the plaintiff give credit to the defendant?" represents this:—"Did he believe at the time when he supplied the goods, or had he reasonable grounds for believing, that the defendant was a partner?"

Article 17 ought, we think, to read thus:—"Each partner who does on behalf of the firm any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on business of the kind carried on by the firm . . . binds his partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose." It is true that the proposition stands without the words italicized in the Indian Contract Act.

The case of *Marsh v. Keating* (2 Cl. & F. 250), referred to on p. 40, is a difficult one to deal with, but we certainly fail to see that it can be said to have gone on the ordinary course of business of the bank. In the argument in reply (at p. 280 of the report in 2 Cl. & F.) it is said justly that no answer had been given to the point that the bank had no contract with Mrs. Keating, and were not her agents in the sale of the stock. The judgment appears to proceed simply upon this: that the bank had Mrs. Keating's money in their possession, and knew, or ought to have known, it was hers, when they allowed Fauntleroy to put it in his pocket.

The proposition stated as an exception to article 27 seems open to question. It is as follows: "Where co-owners of an estate or interest in land, not being itself partnership property, are partners as to profits made by the use of such land, and purchase other land out of such profits to be used in like manner, the land so purchased belongs to them, in the absence of an

agreement to the contrary, not as partners, but as co-owners." The authority cited for this, *Steward v. Blakeway* (L. R. 4 Ch. 603), was a case in which, upon the evidence, the parties had acquired and dealt with the new land as real estate, and not partnership property.

Mr. Pollock's observations upon recent cases are generally judicious. We are inclined, for example, to think that his view (p. 124) of the effect as to secured creditors of section 5 of the Act to amend the law of partnership is well founded, and that there is nothing in the case of *Ex parte Sheil* (25 W. R. 420), as now reported in the *Law Reports* (L. R. 4 Ch. D. 789), to warrant the unlimited language of the reporter's head-note: "that the rights of the mortgagee under his mortgage were in no way affected by" the section in question.

In some instances there is room for still further condensation in the statements of law embodied in these articles; but we venture to think that the author's labours would very much lighten the task of the compiler of a code, and that very slight alterations would be required to convert Mr. Pollock's eighty-two propositions into a sufficiently full, definite, and concise enunciation of the English law of partnership.

Obituary.

MR. GEORGE LOCH, Q.C.

Mr. George Loch, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, died at his residence, The Cottage, near Staines, on the 13th inst., at the age of sixty-six, after a painful illness. Mr. Loch was the son of Mr. James Loch, barrister and advocate, for many years M.P. for the Wick Burghs. He was born in 1811, and was educated at the Charterhouse. He had for several years the management of the Duke of Sutherland's Scotch estates, and of the Bridgwater estates, and in Easter Term, 1847, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Mr. Loch had a fair practice before parliamentary committees (especially in connection with Scotch Bills), and in 1863 he became a Queen's Counsel. In 1861 he unsuccessfully contested the Wick Burghs in the Liberal interest, and in the following year he was a candidate for Manchester (in conjunction with the late Admiral Denman) against Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson, but was again defeated. In 1868 he was returned for the Wick Burghs, but in 1872 he resigned his seat and resumed his practice at the parliamentary bar. In 1873 he succeeded the late Sir William Alexander in the office of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Sutherlandshire, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, a director of the Highland Railway Company, and a bENCHER of the Middle Temple, where he served the office of treasurer in 1874. During Mr. Loch's last illness he was visited by the Queen, and received many expressions of sympathy from various members of the Royal family. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Joseph Pilkington Brandreth, of Liverpool, by whom he leaves four daughters.

MR. ARCHIBALD KEIGHTLEY.

Mr. Archibald Keightley, solicitor, registrar of the Charterhouse, died at the Charterhouse, on the 5th ult., in his eighty-third year. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Archibald Keightley, solicitor, of Liverpool, where he was born in 1795. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and was admitted a solicitor in 1818, and he practised for a few years at Liverpool in partnership with his father. He afterwards removed to London, and carried on business, first at 5, Hare-court, Temple, and then at 43, Chancery-lane, and he was associated with Messrs. John Watson Walmsley and William Parkin, and more recently with Messrs. Robert Carlile and Henry Arthur Beaumont. Mr. Keightley was a notary public, a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature and the Court of Common Pleas in Lancashire, and a perpetual commissioner for London, Westminster, and Middlesex. In 1858 he was

appointed registrar, receiver, and solicitor to the Charterhouse, and a few years later his partnership with Messrs. Cauliffe and Beaumont was dissolved, and he devoted most of his attention to the interests of the foundation with which he was so long connected both as a pupil and as an official.

Societies.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

This society held its second vacation meeting at Clement's-inn Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd of August, at half-past seven p.m., Mr. W. C. Owen in the chair. The subject for discussion, viz., "That the railways should be acquired and managed by the State," was introduced by Mr. Raphael Brandon, F.I.B.A., hon. sec. of the National Railway Association, who showed, by means of various pamphlets written by himself, and from statements made by several eminent engineers, that the proposal was practicable, and, if acceded to, would greatly increase the comfort and convenience of the general public. Mr. Pitt Cobbett, B.A., led the opposition, and was followed by Messrs. E. C. Rawlings, G. B. Rosher, and J. J. Archibald. After a very spirited debate the proposition was rejected.

The next vacation meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, the 12th of September.

Appointments, &c.

MR. JOHN HILL BURTON, advocate, LL.D., has been appointed a Commissioner under the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877. Mr. Burton was born in 1809, and was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1831, and is Historiographer Royal of Scotland and secretary to the Scotch Prison Board. Mr. Burton is author of a history of Scotland, of lives of David Hume and Lord Lovat, of an introduction to Bentham's works, and of many other publications.

MR. JOSEPH EDWARD CURTEIS, solicitor, of East Stonehouse, has been appointed Clerk to the East Stonehouse Local Board of Health. Mr. Curteis was admitted a solicitor in 1868.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN MARSDEN, barrister, of Calcutta, has been appointed Chief Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta. Mr. Marsden is the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Carleton Marsden, C.B., of Colne House, Essex, and was born in 1824. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1868, and was for some time a member of the Northern Circuit.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN MURE, advocate, has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Sale and Consumption of Exciseable Liquors in Scotland. Mr. Mure was called to the Scotch bar in 1871.

MR. WILLIAM OVEREND, Q.C., has been appointed a Member of a Committee to inquire into the Management, Discipline, and Efficiency of the Detective Force of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Overend was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1837, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1855. He was for some time leader of the Midland Circuit, but he retired from practice a few years ago. Mr. Overend is a bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and for the county of Nottingham. In 1859 he was elected M.P. for Pontefract in the Conservative interest, but he resigned the seat shortly afterwards, and in 1868 he unsuccessfully contested East Derbyshire. In 1864 he acted as chief commissioner to inquire into and assess the damages caused by the flood produced by the breaking of the Dale Dyke Reservoir near Sheffield. In 1867 he acted as chief commissioner to inquire into trades outrages at Sheffield, and he is now on the Royal commission for inquiring into the condition of the unreformed municipal corporations in England and Wales.

SIR BRYAN O'LOUGHLEN, Bart., who has been elected M.P. for the county of Clare in the Home Rule interest, in

succession to his elder brother, the late Sir Colman Michael O'Loghlen, is the second son of the Right Hon. Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bart., Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was born in 1828, and was called to the Irish bar in 1856. He was called to the bar of the colony of Victoria in 1862, and has since practised at Melbourne. He held the office of Crown Prosecutor for Melbourne for some years, and but recently resigned that appointment. He was a candidate for the representation of North Melbourne at the late general election in Victoria, but was defeated by a small majority.

MR. GEORGE JOHN PARSON, solicitor, of 482, Strand, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

MR. ARTHUR FREDERICK VULLIAMY, solicitor, of Ipswich, admitted in 1862, has been elected Clerk to the Ipswich Board of Guardians, Assessment Committee, and Rural Sanitary Authority, and Superintendent Registrar for the district, in succession to Mr. Walter Bullar Ross, deceased. Mr. Vulliamy has also been elected one of the Coroners for the county of Suffolk, for which county he was one of the deputy-coroners for several years.

The Detective Department of the Metropolitan Police state, in the annual return rendered, that in the year 1876 they had under their investigation more than 1,200 cases, most of them being inquiries respecting various crimes. The list includes 373 inquiries of a varied nature for Government Departments; 212 miscellaneous inquiries for foreign Governments and police; 25 inquiries respecting murders, or deaths under "suspicious circumstances"; four inquiries respecting incendiary fires, 38 respecting missing persons, 30 respecting insane persons. Coinage offences are now placed in the hands of this department. Inquiries were made by the department respecting 188 foreigners applying to be naturalized. This department made 152 apprehensions in the year; 83 were followed by convictions, 36 by discharges, and the result in some cases is not known. Detective officers attended 63 times at races or on other public occasions.

The *Albany Law Journal*, in drawing attention to the increase of tramps and vagabonds in the United States, makes the following remarks on the subject:—The people of this country residing outside of cities and large villages have, within a couple of years, been subjected to an annoyance from which they have heretofore been free, namely, that of professional vagabondage. The evil has, until now, been almost unknown on this side of the water, and it is not surprising that we find our laws unfitted to deal with it. Indeed, it is, under our system of government, impossible to frame laws to punish vagabondage, pure and simple. A statute that should forbid a man without means to travel along the highway, and when hungry to ask for food and clothing from those who have it to spare, would be of doubtful constitutionality under the fundamental law of any State, to say nothing of its being in antagonism with the popular idea of justice and humanity. Yet, travelling and begging is all that is necessary to make a tramp, and the doing of this is all that, as a rule, can be brought home to any one of them. Yet this, although troublesome, is not the chief thing that makes the tramp a dreaded nuisance. It is rather the belief that he will, whenever he thinks it safe to do so, commit offences against person or property. And that this belief has good ground is shown by the record of crimes, which can be attributed to none but tramps, which daily fills the newspapers. There have been numerous endeavours made in various places for the suppression of the evil by the enforcement of the statutes against vagrancy, but these efforts have been attended with only partial success, and more rigid laws are demanded. Perhaps something might be done by conferring upon petty magistrates more extended powers in respect to offences such as vagabonds are liable to commit. Yet, no amount of legislation will take away from the prosecution the necessity of producing sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, the want of which seems to be one great difficulty in all action yet taken against vagabondage. The probability is, that the people in those parts of the country where the tramp most abounds will need to establish local detective systems, whereby they can procure his punishment if he happens to commit any criminal offence.

Legal News.

The Hon. George Shee, Chief Judge of the Marine Court of New York, was on Sunday last presented with the freedom of the city of Cork. A deputation headed by the mayor made the presentation on board the *Cunard steamer Botnia*, in which the learned judge was returning home.

In reply to the recommendations of a deputation to the Local Government Board of poor-law guardians, under the auspices of the Social Science Association, Mr. Slater Booth has conceded the following points:—That grandsons should be liable to help to support their pauper grandparents; that some better arrangement for the recovery of the costs of medical advice should be devised; that justices of the peace should be empowered, on receiving a certificate from the medical officer, to order the removal to a workhouse of persons without proper lodging and accommodation; that no relief should be given for a longer period than thirteen weeks without a reconsideration of the case; that immediate outdoor relief to widows with children be modified by taking some of the children into the workhouse; that it is inexpedient to allow outdoor relief to the wives and children of persons who are in gaol, and that non-resident relief should be as a rule abolished. Although unable to acquiesce in all the suggestions of the deputation, the president was fully in accord with them in the desire to place the administration of outdoor relief upon a sound and proper basis throughout the country, and with that object he was glad to indorse so much of the views of the deputation.

Lord Selborne, in reply to a letter from Dr. Kenealy, who had written to propose certain changes in the Bar Discipline Bill, says:—"I am much surprised to hear that the Bar Discipline Bill is generally understood to be my Bill. I am not aware of any ground which any one can have for such a supposition. I have for several successive years introduced into the House of Lords two Bills of a quite different character, the one for subjecting the Inns of Court to an executive parliamentary commission for their reform, much after the model of the Oxford and Cambridge University Acts, the other for establishing on a basis wider than that of the Inns of Court a general school of law. These Bills were opposed by the Inns of Court, and the Bar Discipline Bill, of which you speak, was framed by the Inns of Court and accepted by the Lord Chancellor (who introduced it in the House of Lords) as being, in their judgment, a preferable measure. I acquiesced in it and desired it to pass, partly because I could not have carried my own Bills without aid from the Government, or from the bar (and no such aid was to be expected), and partly because, as you yourself observe, it was a step in the right direction. But I stated in my place that it fell very far short of what I should have desired, and I have, under the circumstances, no responsibility for it, and no power to modify its provisions whenever it is again introduced."

"Chancery-lane Solicitor" writes to the *Times*:—"In consequence of the absence of my managing clerk for his holidays (and being but young I have as yet no 'staff' of clerks to fall back upon) I was compelled, on Tuesday, to attend on a very ordinary application at Judges' Chambers, leaving my offices in charge of the office boy. On arriving at chambers at 11 a.m. the invariable tale in vacation time was told me that there was 'only one master in attendance for all the divisions,' and I found his clerk had a bundle of forty or fifty summonses in his hand to be disposed of at that sitting. At 12.30 the master began to take those summonses, attended by counsel, and this lasted till 3 p.m. At 4.5 p.m., after waiting (with a short interval for lunch) five hours, my summons was called on, and I have to contemplate the total loss of a day's work and the compensation for the same—6s. 8d. But, Sir, this is not half the tale. The utter want of all arrangement or system, the crushing and crowding, and close, unhealthy atmosphere, coupled with the disgraceful delay and loss of time, all unite to make up a grievance and a nuisance of Aegean proportions. Will these modern stables always remain uncleaned? Not, Sir, if you will aid in turning the tide of public opinion against the scandal, and we of

the legal profession will gladly promise you our hearty thanks."

At the recent licensing sessions for the borough of Liverpool a letter was read from the clerk to the Birmingham justices in reference to the issue of "additional licences" to sell beer for consumption off the premises. The Legislature evidently intended to enable a legitimate wholesale trader to sell also by retail, if he desired to do so. That object was perverted by persons of every variety of occupation who opened retail beershops to sell for consumption off the premises under cover of a wholesale licence, and even without the pretence of carrying on any wholesale trade at all. The justices of Birmingham were of opinion that the issue of such "additional licences" had a very injurious effect, and that the licensing justices ought to have the same authority to grant or refuse certificates for these as for retail licences generally. They, therefore, asked whether the justices of Liverpool would join the justices of other boroughs who might entertain the same opinions in a memorial to the Home Secretary, requesting him at the opening of the next session of Parliament to bring in a Bill to suspend the grant of certificates for the issue of these "additional (excise) licences" until an opportunity had been afforded for further consideration and legislation on the subject. Mr. Edward Laurence said that the subject had not been lost sight of by the Liverpool magistrates. Many of the magistrates held strong feelings respecting it, and he brought the matter under the notice of the Duke of Westminster when called upon to give evidence before the Lords' Committee on drunkenness. The letter was referred to the licensing committee, and on the proposal of Mr. Patterson it was agreed that the licensing committee should draw up a memorial on the subject for the consideration of the general body of magistrates.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

An important circular has been issued by the Local Government Board with regard to Lord Redesdale's notice of motion, which affects local authorities throughout the country. His lordship proposes that the House of Lords should fix comparatively early days in the session after which no Bills confirming provisional orders under the several statutes (Public Health Act, Lands Clauses Act, &c.) will be taken. The effect of this proposal, if accepted by the House, will be to make it necessary that the Bills should be introduced much earlier than usual. The applications for provisional orders should, therefore, reach the Local Government Board by an early date. The notice of the Chairman of Committees (Lord Redesdale) is to propose that no Bill originating in the Upper House to confirm provisional orders shall be read a first time after Tuesday, April 9; and that no such Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Tuesday, the 18th of June. Some time must necessarily elapse after the application has been received by the Local Government Board before the provisional order can be issued, and, therefore, before the confirming Bill can be introduced. It is in almost all cases requisite that a local inquiry should be held in order that the requirements of the statute under which the application is made may be complied with. The Board now annually receive about 100 applications for provisional orders, and the number of inspectors by whom the inquiries are held is very limited. The Board has therefore deemed it desirable to fix the 1st of January as the date before which all applications for provisional orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings' Improvement Act, 1875, must be made, with this exception—that where the application is for an order to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, or to confirm an improvement scheme under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings' Improvement Act, and the advertisements were not published till November, the application may be received not later than the 1st of February. Attention, however, is drawn in the circular to the provisions in section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enables sanitary authorities to issue in September and October, or October and November, the advertisements and notices required before applying for a provisional order to obtain lands by compulsory purchase; and it appears to the Board very desirable that the sanitary authorities should use this

power. A similar observation applies to the Artisans' Dwellings Act. Detailed instructions have been prepared under the Public Health Act, and also under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, which can be obtained on application to the Board in cases where they are required. The Board trust that the sanitary authorities will co-operate with them by forwarding as early as practicable any application for a provisional order.

For the convenience of our readers we append the instructions which have been issued under the Public Health Act.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO APPLICATIONS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

L.—Applications for Provisional Orders to put in force the Compulsory Powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

1. The application must be made by a petition under the seal of the sanitary authority, containing the particulars required by section 176 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875.

2. The petition must be presented not later than the 1st of January, if the advertisements of the proposal were published in September or October, and not later than the 1st of February, if they were published in November.

3. The petition should be accompanied by a plan of the proposed undertaking, by a book of reference in duplicate, and by a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of section 176 of the Public Health Act, with respect to advertisements and notices, have been duly complied with. The declaration must be properly stamped, and copies of the newspapers containing the advertisements, and also of the form of notice, should be annexed to it as exhibits. It should specify the manner in which the notices were served upon the owners, lessees, and occupiers, and, so far as relates to these notices, it should be made by the persons who served them. With regard to the mode of service, see section 267 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The plan should be coloured so as to distinguish the land proposed to be actually purchased, and the several properties should be numbered so as to correspond with the book of reference.

4. The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament require that, at the same time as the plan of the undertaking and the book of reference are deposited with the Board, duplicates thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, unless the deposit with the Board is made after the prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th of November, in which case the deposit with the Clerk of the Parliaments, and at the Private Bill Office, must be made on the day last mentioned.

In order that compliance with these requirements may be proved before the examiners of Standing Orders, the Board should be furnished with an affidavit, sworn before a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits, by the person by whom the deposits have been made.

II.—Applications for Provisional Orders to alter the Areas of Sanitary Districts.

1. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, a copy of which should be forwarded to the Board.

2. The application must be made not later than the 1st of January.

3. The application should be accompanied by (a) a statement giving the names of the sanitary authorities whose districts are affected by the proposal, and the grounds upon which the application is made, (b) a map showing the present and proposed boundaries of the districts affected, and (c) a description, without reference to a map, of the boundaries of the part proposed to be added or detached, or formed into a new district, as the case may be. Where part of a rural sanitary district is affected, the name of the contributory place should be given.

III.—Applications for Provisional Orders to repeal, alter, or amend Local Acts.

1. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, asking the Board in general terms to repeal, alter, or amend the local Act wholly or partially, as the case may require. A copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Board.

2. The application must be made not later than the 1st of January.

3. The application should be accompanied by a copy of the local Act, and by a statement showing the particular sections which it is proposed should be repealed, altered, or amended, and the precise alteration desired. The statement should also show the grounds upon which the application is made.

4. Where the effect of the proposed repeal or alteration of the local Act will be to extend or diminish the area of a sanitary district, the particulars referred to in instruction II. 3, should also be furnished.

N.B.—It is particularly requested that all petitions, statutory declarations, and other such documents may be written on foolscap paper of the usual size.

Courts.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.*

May 5.—Locke and another v. North-Eastern Railway Company.

Coal traffic—Unloading—Coal cells or depots—Terminal charges—Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, s. 2.

A railway company carried coal to stations for colliery owners only, and at each station there were cells or depots which were let on rental to colliery owners for their separate use, and in which their coal was allowed to be stored and sold by retail. Colliery owners were allowed to send coal to a station, although they had no depot at it, and the railway company kept one or more depots at each station unappropriated through which coal so sent was delivered. Senders of coal who had not depots could send for delivery only, and had to arrange for their coal being carted away within a short time of its arrival. The sidings being reserved for goods traffic such coal had to be unloaded into an unallotted depot, and for that there was an extra charge of 3d. per ton. Such coal was also charged with a higher rate for carriage, an allowance of two and a half per cent. being made in favour of coal sold through allotted depots. The railway company attempted to justify the difference in the rates of carriage on the ground that half a hundredweight was the loss to the coal owner in the retailing of a ton of coal, and said that the extra charge of 3d. per ton was the equivalent of the rent paid for an allotted depot.

Held, that neither the higher rate for carriage could be justified, because the loss to the coal owner in the retailing of a ton of coal was the same whether the coal was sold on or off the railway company's premises; nor the extra charge of 3d. per ton for unloading, because the services covered by the rent and the tonnage-rate were not the same, and that, for the railway company, who carried alike for those who had depots and for those who had not, to charge more in the one case than in the other either for transport or for unloading was an infringement of section 2 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854.

Sensible, that a railway company cannot make any terminal charge for merely unloading coal into a depot where they have no sidings for delivery.

This was an application by Messrs. Locke & Co., colliery proprietors, at Normanton, in the county of York, under section 2 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, for an order enjoining the North-Eastern Railway Company to desist from giving an undue preference to other colliery owners in the allotment of cells or coal depots at their several stations, and in the weighing of coal, and in the calculation of the weight upon which the charges for carriage were made, and in the matter of the terminal charges, and enjoining the said North-Eastern Railway Company not to subject them to any undue prejudice in respect thereof.

Edwards, Q.C., and **Gully**, Q.C., appeared for the applicants, and

Webster and M. Thompson, for the railway company.

The facts of the case sufficiently appear from the following judgment:—

The North-Eastern Railway Company carry coals to stations on the portion of their system south of Darlington for colliery owners only, and at each station there are cells or depots which are let on rental to colliery owners for their separate use, and in which their coal is allowed to be stored and sold by retail. The company appoint an agent at each station who acts for the renters in retailing their coal to merchants and the public, and who has also to send orders to the collieries according to the demand for the different

* Reported by W. H. MAGNAMARA, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

qualities of coal they supply. The rent of an allotted cell varies from £2 to £8 a year, and is said to be calculated at the rate of 3d. a ton on the average sale of coal out of the allotted cells. This rent covers the cost of the agent's services in selling and weighing out, a suggestion in the evidence that the coal rates had been raised 6d. a ton as for a terminal for the agent's services being denied by the company. One advantage to the company of these restrictions or regulations in regard to coal traffic is that the siding accommodation at a station and the work of shunting have not to be so considerable as would otherwise be the case, and the application before us raises no question as to the principle of carrying only for coal owners, or of allowing coal to be stored and retailed from allotted cells at a station, or of selling through an agent of the railway company. It accepts the company's system in these respects, but complains that the applicants have not as many cells nor cells at as good places as they ought to have, and that other colliery owners are unduly preferred to them in the allotment of cells. This part, however, of the applicants' case, as indeed their counsel admitted, was not sustained by the evidence, and we are not prepared to say that any other mode than that which the company adopt to make a fair distribution of the station depots would give a more satisfactory result.

But colliery owners are allowed to send coal to a station though they may not have a cell at it, and the company keep one or more cells at each station unappropriated through which coal so sent is delivered. They make, however, these distinctions between senders of coal who have cells and senders who have not. Senders who have not cells must send for delivery only, and must arrange for their coal being carted away within a short time of its arrival. The sidings being reserved for goods traffic, the coal must be unloaded into an unallotted cell, and for this there is an extra charge of 3d. a ton. Coal sent through an allotted cell is weighed out at the station as it is sold, but the coal of other senders is not allowed to be weighed further than as to the gross weight in each railway truck. Their coal is also charged with a higher rate for carriage, an allowance of two and a half per cent. being made in favour of coal sold through allotted cells.

The applicants have cells at twenty-seven stations, but they send coal to other stations besides, and part of their application is a complaint that the excess in the charge for carriage, the extra 3d. for unloading, and the refusal to weigh subject their trade at stations where they have not cells to undue prejudice and disadvantage. As regards the refusal to weigh, the company are not bound to weigh coal that is carted from their stations, and the weighing of that portion which is carted from allotted cells is, like the permission to sell by retail, part of the distinction they make between allotted and unallotted cells, and they say that to maintain that distinction it is necessary for them to be able to refuse to weigh from the unallotted cells. It appears to us that, the system being conceded, this matter of weighing is not separable from it, and should not be interfered with by us.

It is otherwise, in our opinion, with the extra charges. The company carry alike for those who have cells and for those who have not, and to charge more in one case than the other either for transport or for unloading is contrary to the Traffic Act of 1854. They say that half a hundredweight is the loss to the coal owner in the retailing of a ton of coal, but the loss being the same whether coal is sold on or off the company's premises this is not enough to justify the difference in the rates of carriage. The extra charge of 3d. a ton is, according to the company, the equivalent of the rent paid for an allotted cell, but even if the rent amounted to as much as 3d. a ton, which is more than the rents paid by the colliery owners who gave evidence on the part of the company averaged on the total sales through their cells, the services covered by the rent and the tonnage rate are not the same. We doubt if the company could make any terminal charge for merely unloading into a dépôt where they had no sidings for delivery, and the rent not being a payment for unloading but for the allotment of a dépôt for storage, and for the services of the company's agent in selling coal, the 3d. a ton on coal sent for delivery is an extra charge falling on those who have not cells, and an undue prejudice to them. We shall therefore enjoin the company to desist from subjecting the applicants to this prejudice, and also from charging them the extra rate of carriage, but though the company should pay their own costs we shall not require them to pay

the costs of the application, because that which was its chief ground of complaint was not made out against them.

Solicitors for the applicants, *Chester, Urquhart, & Co.*, for *H. M. Richardson*, Bolton.

Solicitors for the defendants, *Williamson, Hill, & Co.*, for *Richardson, Gutch, & Co.*, York.

COUNTY COURTS.

CROYDON.

(Before the Registrar, sitting for the Judge.)

Aug. 28.—*Re Thomas Batchelor.*

Restraining order against creditor before adjudication—Order made perpetual before appointment of trustee—Prospective title of trustee.

In this case application was made on behalf of the receiver against Mr. Joseph Wixley, a creditor suing in the City of London Court, to continue an injunction, granted *ex parte* on the 21st inst., until further order, and for the creditor to pay the costs of obtaining such injunction and incidental thereto.

The facts, as set out in the affidavits, were that a liquidation petition had been filed last month, and the creditor, by his proxy, attended a meeting on the 9th inst., when no resolution was passed, and the petition, therefore, fell through, and immediately after the meeting the creditor issued execution on his judgment, but did nothing more. On the 13th inst. the defendant's solicitor, who had filed the liquidation petition, wrote to the creditor's solicitor : " *Wixley v. Batchelor.*—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this debtor, and a receiver and manager appointed. I purpose calling upon you in a day or two." On the 15th the officer levied; and it was contended for the receiver that as creditor's solicitor, on receiving this notice of a petition for adjudication, did not stop any levy, the creditor was liable for the seizure on the 15th, and all the costs of the injunction.

Wetherfield, for the creditor, argued that a mere notice that some one had filed a bankruptcy petition, and obtained the appointment of a receiver, involved no obligation on the creditor to stop the execution he had previously issued. That there was, in fact, no notice of any act of bankruptcy, as, although the court had adjudicated since the injunction was obtained, the creditor could not know such would be the result of the petition, and also that no title better than the debtor's to the goods would exist until the appointment of a trustee not yet chosen.

Sims, for the receiver.

The REGISTRAR doubted if the letter by the debtor's solicitor was sufficient notice of an act of bankruptcy, but, as the creditor had not done anything after the service of the injunction, he made the order asked for to continue the injunction, and with costs against the creditor.

Notice of appeal was given.

Law Students' Journal.

The lecturer at University College, Bristol, on the law of real property (Mr. J. N. Willis Bund, barrister-at-law) having offered two prizes to the members of his class, the same have been awarded, after examination, as follows:—The first to Mr. W. C. H. Cross, articled to Messrs. Prideaux & Clark; and the second to Mr. W. D. Thurnam, articled to Messrs. Isaac Cooke & Sons.

Court Papers.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

LONG VACATION, 1877.—NOTICE TO SOLICITORS.

To facilitate vacation business the registrar in vacation will sign certificates for sale and transfer on Tuesday and Friday in every week. On Wednesday only in every week the vacation registrar will make alterations necessary for working orders in the Paymaster-General's Office.

On Monday and Saturday in every week the Registrars' Office will be open from ten till eleven, for the purpose of drawing and passing orders for injunction of an urgent nature received by post on those days from the vacation judge.

On every other day the Registrars' Office will be open from eleven till one o'clock.

R. P. KEE, Vacation Registrar.

Chancery Registrars' Office, August 28.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Aug. 31, 1877.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 95 <i>1</i>	Annuities, April, '81, 91
Ditto for Account Sep 8, 95 <i>1</i>	Ditto (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1988
Do. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 96	Ex Bills, £1000, 2 <i>1</i> per Ct. 5 pm.
Do. 3 per Cent., 96	Ditto, £500, Do, 5 pm.
Do. 3 <i>1</i> per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, 5 pm.
Do. 3 <i>1</i> per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, — per Ct. (last half-year), 266
Do. 6 per Cent., Jan. '89	Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Six, 5 per Cent., July, '80, 105 <i>1</i>	Ent. Pr. 5 <i>1</i> per Cent., May, '76,
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent.
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 105	April, '64
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —	Do. Do, 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto Enclosed Pfr., 4 per Cent. 83	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
2nd Ent. Pr., 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ditto, ditto, under £1000

RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock Caledonian	100	12 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100	10 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	48
Stock Great Northern	100	123
Stock Do, A Stock*	100	19 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	129
Stock Great Western—Original	100	10 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	130 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	122 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100	21
Stock London and North-Western	100	14 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock London and South Western	100	120
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	7 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Metropolitan	100	11 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock Do, District	100	51
Stock Midland	100	125 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock North British	100	9 <i>1</i> ₂
Stock North Eastern	100	154
Stock North London	100	145
Stock North Staffordshire	100	61
Stock South Devon	100	86
Stock South-Eastern	100	126

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DUNNE—Aug. 22, at Amanyand-park, Twickenham, the wife of Francis W. Bradney Dunne, LL.B., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

FORWARD—Aug. 24, at The Elms, Axminster, Devon, the wife of William Forward, solicitor, of a son.

FREEMAN—Aug. 22, at Staines, the wife of John Robert Freeman, of 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MATTHEWS—Aug. 27, at Blagdon House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, the wife of J. L. Matthews, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRANKLIN—MINETT—Aug. 22, at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, Daniel Franklin, of Gloucester, solicitor, to Hester Emily, daughter of Henry Minett, of Ross, solicitor.

NORTH—BUTTS—Aug. 28, at Broadwater, Sussex, Walter Meyrick North, barrister-at-law, to Earle Ada, daughter of Harry Grosvenor Butts, M.D., of Demerara, West Indies.

PILLEY—WRIGHT—Aug. 28, at Skirbeck, G. Samuel Pilley, jun., solicitor, Bedford-row, London, to Alice, daughter of Charles Wright, Burton Cottage, Skirbeck.

DEATHS.

GOLI—Aug. 23, James Goli, of 49, Lime-street, London, and Brook Lodge, Golders-green, Hendon, solicitor, aged 74.

HAIGH—Aug. 22, at Hatherley House, Waterloo-road, Waterloo, near Liverpool, George Haigh, solicitor, aged 64.

WILSON—Aug. 27, at Ludford, Francis Wilson, solicitor, aged 71.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1877.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Home and Foreign Gas Licensing Company, Limited.—Fry, J., has fixed Tuesday, Sept 4, at 12, at the chambers of the M.R., for the appointment of an official liquidator

Industrial Coal and Iron Company, Limited.—The M.R. has, by an order dated June 25, appointed John Unwin Wing, Friend's st., Bank, to receive the assets, property, and effects of the above company

Montrose Slate Quarries, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 21, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on Friday, Nov 9. Clarke and Co, Lincoln's inn fields, solicitors for the petitioners.

Patent Davit and Boat Detaching Company, Limited.—V.C. Bacon has, by an order dated Aug 9, appointed Louis Charles Alexander, Saint Michael's House, Saint Michael's Alley, to be official liquidator

Pinto Silver Mining Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated Aug 16, it was ordered that the above company be wound up.

Heritage, Nicholas Lane, solicitor for the petitioners

Sadler's Wells Skating Rink and Winter Garden, Limited.—Fry, J., has fixed Tuesday, Sept 4, at 12, at the chambers of the M.R., for the appointment of an official liquidator

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

Tucker's Downs Mining Company.—By an order made by the Vice-Warden, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Chilcot, Truro, solicitor for the petitioners

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1877.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Alton Coal, Coke, and Iron Company, Limited.—Fry, J., has fixed Friday, Sept 7, at 12, at the chambers of the M.R., for the appointment of an official liquidator

Creditors under 32 & 28 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17, 1877.

Anderson, John, Withington, Manchester, Gent. Sept 14. Needham and Co, Manchester

Barber, Sarah, Erdington, Warwick. Oct 1. Barlow and Co, Birmingham

Beddard, John, Lower Pen, Stafford, Farmer. Nov 1. Whitehouse, Wolverhampton

Bindloss, William Robert, Manchester. Oct 15. Wood and Atkinson, Manchester

Bond, William, Chard, Somerset, Provision Merchant. Sept 24. Clarke and Lukin, Chard

Buckingham, Edward, John, Brompton, Kent, Butcher. Sept 15. Bassett, Eastgate, Rochester

Butcher, Henrietta, Brighton, Sussex. Sept 11. Freeman and Freeman-Gell, Brighton

Butcher, John Frederick, Brighton, Sussex, Draper. Sept 11. Freeman and Freeman-Gell, Brighton

Dobson, Alice, Bentley Old Hall, nr Doncaster, York. Sept 20. Newmann and Sons, Barnsley

Drewry, George, Kingston-upon-Hull, Licensed Victualler. Sept 25. Walter and Spirk, Kingston-upon-Hull

Hale, Maria Ann, Brighton. Sep 29. Hawkins, Savile Row, Regent st.

Hambridge, Charles Henry, Birmingham, Umbrella Furniture Founder. Oct 1. Barlow and Co, Birmingham

Jeffery, William Watson, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Gent. Sept 25. Taylor and Co, Bradford

Lucas, Edward, Birmingham, Gent. Oct 1. Barlow and Co, Birmingham

Nicholls, Richard, Grays, Essex, Corn Dealer. Sept 17. Surridge and Co, Lo-barn st.

Phelan, George, Bath, Gent. Sept 29. Stone and Co, Bath

Raven, James, Union st, Borough, Fishmonger. Sept 15. Gold and Son, Seafarers' Inn, Chancery Lane

Sandbach, John, Chorlton-under-Medlock, Lancashire, Wine Merchant. Oct 15. Wood and Atkinson, Manchester

Stefox, Richard, Highgate Hall, nr Hinckley, Leicester, Gent. Sept 25. Twiss and Sons, Coventry

Thacker, William, Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Remount Agent. Oct 15. Stephens and S. E. Stephens, Essex st, Strand

Thompson, John George, Peckham, Surrey. Sept 15. Denny, Coleman st.

Timmins, Mary Anne, Guildford st, Russell sq. Sept 25. Denny, Coleman st.

Wesom, John Pix, Harborth, Stafford, Collector. Oct 1. Barlow and Co, Birmingham

Whitehead, William Henry, South sq, Gray's Inn, Esq. Oct 3. Hyde and Co, Ely place, Holborn

Whitlie, Hannah, Bournemouth, Hants. Sept 20. Aldridge and Aldridge, Poole, Dorset

Whitshire, Ann, Bath. Sept 29. Stone and Co, Bath

Wintle, Sarah Beale, Sion Hill, Bristol. Sept 29. Stone and Co, Bath

TUESDAY, Aug. 21, 1877.

Bowser, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Gent. Nov 1. Hill and Des Forges, Hull

Browne, Edmund Smith, Gargrave, York, Cotton Spinner. Oct 15. Wood and Atkinson, Manchester

Burton, Isaac, Plaistow, Essex, Wine Merchant. Oct 5. French, Crutchfield's

Calver, John, Tanners Grange, nr Catterick, York, Gent. Oct 11. Calver, Masham

Capon, Thomas Elvin, Ipswich, Suffolk, Retired Farmer. Oct 11. Cross and Ram, Halesworth

Coasham, Mary, Thornbury, Gloucester. Sept 16. Scarlett and Gwynn, Thornbury

Davis, Henry, Brighton, Sussex, Gent. Sept 14. Nye, Brighton

Duck, Alfred, Woolwich, Gas Account Collector. Oct 1. Waters, Woolwich

Ellis, Hugh, Cheetham, Lancashire, Gent. Nov 1. Edmondson, Manceshire

Floyd, Thomas Blyvers, Shaftesbury Hall, Aldergate st. Oct 1. White and Co, Little Trinity lane, Queen Victoria st

Fox, William, Sheffield, Medical Botanist. Sept 1. Rodgers and Co, Sheffield

Gunter, William, Dumpton, nr Ramsgate, Kent, Esq. Oct 20. Hussey, Knightbridge st

Hamilton, William Sackville, Tanby, Pembroke, Esq. Sept 6. O'Donoghue and Anson, Bristol

Harrison, Richard, Burnley, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Oct 1. Artdale and Artdale, Burnley

Horsfall, Timothy, Otley, York, Esq. Oct 1. Gardiner and Jeffery, Bradford

Jackson, John Harding, Salisbury, Wilts, Draper. Oct 1. Cobb and Smith, Salisbury

Jones, Robert, Neston, Cheshire, Gent. Nov 1. Keightley and Co, Liverpool

Johnstone, William, Frederick, South st, Park lane, Esq. Nov 1. Whitakers and Woolbert, Lincoln's inn fields

Karney, Rev Charles Luminaise, Canterbury. Oct 10. Davies, Devonshire st, London place

Lambert, Elizabeth Blacklock, Bournemouth, Hants. Oct 16. Welton, Woodbridge, Suffolk

Lamplough, Williamson, Blackheath, Kent, Gent. Oct 31. Satchell and Chapple, Queen st, Cheapside

Lovel, Edwin, Dindor, Somerset, Esq. Oct 1. Foster, Cathedral green, Wells

Miskin, Caroline Creak, Eltham, Kent. Sept 21. Fisher and Fisher, Leadenhall st

Oxborrow, Edward, sen, Bredfield, Suffolk, Farmer. Oct 16. John Betts, Woodbridge, Chemist

Pell, James, Coventry, Warwick, Gent. Sept 6. Twist and Sons, Coventry

Perks, Rev George Thomas, Leigh rd, Highbury. Sept 29. Corser and Co, Leadenhall st

Riley, Francis, Brownlow hill, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler. Sept 20. Bremner and Co, Liverpool

Robinson, Henry, sen, Stoke Goldington, Buckingham, Butcher. Sept 11. Roche, Daventry

Rodgers, Herbert, Gilmerton, Leicester, Gent. Nov 20. Salusbury, Leicester

Septon, Ellen, St Helen's, Lancashire, Grocer. Sept 28. Brewis, St Helen's

Spink, John, South Norwood park, Surrey, General H.M.'s Army. Sept 24. Currie and Co, Lincoln's inn fields

Vine-nt, John Beckley, Mornington rd, Hampstead rd, Licensed Victualler. Sept 21. Sweeting, Southampton st, Holborn

Woodbridge, Edward Collins, Porchester sq, Paddington. Oct 24. Sandilands and Co, Fenchurch st

Woodbridge, Elizabeth, Upper Norwood, Surrey. Oct 24. Sandilands and Co, Fenchurch st

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1877.

Ainsworth, William, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, Iron Miner. Oct 18. Butler and Son, Dalton-in-Furness

Arnold, John, Jermyn st, Piccadilly, Builder. Oct 20. Allen and Son, Carlisle st, Soho sq

Arnold, Thomas James, Greville place, Kilburn Priory, Metropolitan Police Magistrate. Dec 1. Dowse, New inn, Strand

Beard, Isaac, Great Coggeshall, Essex, Gent. Oct 10. Beaumont, Great Coggeshall, Essex

Bennett, Mary, Leigh, Lancashire. Sept 20. Marsh and Son, Leigh

Bond, George Adams, Waterloo Pier Head, Liverpool. Sept 24. Bremner and Co, Liverpool

Bronetton, Elizabeth, Hartford, Cheshire. Sept 22. Fletcher, Northwich, Cheshire

Brown, William, Coulson st, Chelsea, Coal Merchant. Oct 27. Herbert, Gracechurch st

Child, James Mark Phillips, Begelly, Pembroke, Esq. Sept 21. Davies and Co, Haverfordwest

Dace, William, Fincing field, Essex, Farmer. Oct 10. Beaumont, Great Coggeshall, Essex

Dickson, William, Blackburn, Lancashire, Coffee Merchant. Oct 18. Tattersall, Blackburn

Edmunds, Eliza, Bristol. Sept 20. Greville, Bristol

Forton, Agathe Isolore, Comte de, Montpelier, France. Oct 20. Abrakam and Offley, Old Jewry

Hands, Joshua, Warwick rd, Paddington, Gent. Oct 17. Hands, Queen Victoria st

Hayward, Beaumont Howland, Corfe Castle, nr Wareham, Dorset, Gent. Oct 12. Patten, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn

Hickson, Martha, Woolston, Southampton. Sept 15. Otley, Lincoln's inn fields

Hill, Jane, Worthing, Sussex. Sept 30. Coode and Co, St Austell, Cornwall

Jarvis, James, Erith, Kent, Builder. Sept 22. Parish, Great Wincanton at buildings

Johnson, Thomas, Leicester, Gent. Oct 24. Ingram and Moore, Leicester

Mallorie, Thomas Peter, Leeds, York, Wine Merchant. Oct 31. Barr and Co, Leeds

Mathers, John, Pudsey, York, Cloth Manufacturer. Oct 1. Carr, Leeds

Motley, Christians, Street, Somerset. Sept 29. J. and H. Grace, Bristol

Newcombe, John Legge, Okehampton, Devon, Chemist. Oct 1. Burd, Okehampton, Devon

Off, John, Cootham, Kent, Gent. Sept 29. Etherington and Mann, Chatham

Rawlings, Lettice, Cheyne walk, Chelsea. Nov 17. Smith and Co, Bread st, Cheapside

Read, Robert, Frettenham, Norfolk, Farmer. Sept 29. Miller and Co, Norwich

Ridgway, Isaac, Kynes, nr Watford, Herts, Esq. Oct 20. Stevens and Co, Colman st

Roddam, John Joseph, Newtowm, Stanhope, Durham, Gent. Nov 1. Prons, Bishop Auckland

Russell, John, Coventry, Warwick, Farmer. Sept 20. Twist and Sons, Coventry

Simpson, William, Milton court, nr Gravesend, Kent, Essex, Paper Manufacturer. Sept 30. Bower and Cotton, Chancery lane

Smith, Lucy, Birmingham. Oct 1. Ryland and Co, Birmingham

Thompson, Stephen, Hamilton terrace, St John's wood. Oct 1. Lewis and Co, Old Jewry

Thorp, Jane, Tyldesley, Lancashire. Sept 18. Marsh and Son, Leigh Waller, Charlotte, Portsea, Hants. Sept 27. Pearce and Son, Portsea

Ward, Eleanor, Weston, nr Bath, Somerset. Sept 20. Greville, Bristol

White, Edward, East Barnet, Hertford, Corn Factor. Oct 20. Surr and Co, Abchurch lane

Wren, Josiah, Ware, Herts, Fish Merchant. Oct 1. Cobham and Hunt, Ware

Young, John, Albion cottages, Stamford hill, Gent. Oct 1. Herwood, St Helen's place, Bishopsgate st

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debt to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Mentrap, J. and Siegfried Simon, Winchester court, Monkwell st, Commission Agents. Pet Aug 20. Keene, Sept 7 at 11 To Surrender in the Country.

Baker, Rosetta Amelia, Gosport, Hants, Pork Butcher. Pet Aug 30. Howard, Portsmouth, Sept 10 at 12

Cole, Henry, southwark, Suffolk, Basket Maker. Pet Aug 21. Worledge, Great Yarmouth, Sept 11 at 11

Collier, William, Landport, Hants, Coal Merchant. Pet Aug 20. Howard, Portsmouth, Sept 10 at 12

Dobie, Falge, Upottery, nr Honiton, Devon, Yeoman. Pet Aug 20. Daw, Exeter, Sept 5 at 12

Halstead, James, Bunting, out of business. Pet Aug 20. Hartley, Burnley, Sept 6 at 3.30

London, Charles Richard, Eastbourne, Gent. Pet Aug 20. Blaker, Lewes, Sept 7 at 12

Marshall, Isaac, Gorleston, Suffolk, Publican. Pet Aug 22. Worledge, Great Yarmouth, Sept 12 at 11

Meacock, Mary, Royston, Lancashire, Draper. Pet Aug 22. Twedale, Oldham, Sept 6 at 11

Oyston, Elizabeth, Ferry hill, Durham, Brewer. Pet Aug 22. Marshall, Durham, Sept 4 at 11

Williams, William, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester, Farmer. Pet Aug 17. Crisp, Worcester, Sept 11 at 12

Wolf, Hermann, Ipswich, Club Proprietor. Pet Aug 22. Grimes, Ipswich, Sept 4 at 12

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debt to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

James, Charles Burnard, Ludgate hill, Picture Dealer. Pet Aug 24. Murray, Sept 14 at 11 To Surrender in the Country.

Carter, William, Brighton, Provision Dealer. Pet Aug 24. Shapland, Brighton, Sept 14 at 12

Davies, Thomas, Carmarthen, Auctioneer. Pet Aug 24. Lloyd, Carmarthen, Sept 8 at 2

Dugdale, John, Bishop Anekin, Durham, Ale Merchant. Pet Aug 24. Marshall, Durham, Sept 8 at 11

Ellington, Walter, Hightown, York, Rag Merchant. Pet Aug 24. Nelson, Dewsby, Sept 30 at 12

Lockyer, David, Burton-on-Trent, Architect. Pet Aug 22. Hubberley, Burton-upon-Trent, Sept 26 at 1.30

Roberts, Rev William Anwyl, Llandaffynan, Anglesey. Pet Aug 22. Jones, Bangor, Sept 4 at 2

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1877.

Lawson, William, Liverpool, Butcher. July 27

Spicer, Lot, Milton Abbas, Dorset, Miller. Aug 20

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1877.

Newton, Eliza, Ramsey, Huntingdon, out of business. Aug 21

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1877.

Alvarez, Ysidoro, and Elizabeth Dierier, Liverpool, Tailors. Sept 5 at 2 at offices of Coxon, Adelphi Bank chambers, South John st, Liverpool

Ann, Robert Henry, and Alfred Edward Ann, Birmingham, Jewellers. Sept 10 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Stephenson place, Birmingham. Biscoe and Harris, Birmingham

Anson, Frederick, Accrington, Lancashire, Harness Maker. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Radcliffe, Clayton st, Blackburn

Anton, Benjamin Richard, Green, Hampton Court, Dealer in Horses. Sept 10 at 2 at offices of Tilley and Soames, Finsbury place south

Aquith, Joe, Thorn hill, York, Blacksmith. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Fryer, Church and Dewsby

Baines, William, Columbia rd, Bethnal green, Timber Dealer. Sept 8 at 3 at offices of Quarrie, Blackheath st

Banks, Richard, Manchester, Beer Retailer. Sept 12 at 11 at offices of Mann, Phoenix buildings, Cooper st, Manchester

Barrington, Frank, Stotfold, Salop, Farmer. Sept 8 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Haslewood, Listley st, Bridgnorth

Bell, Edwin James, and John Figarsi, Sheffield, Cabinet Case Makers. Sept 7 at 12 at the Rooms of the Sheffield District Incorporated Law Society, Aldine court, High st, Sheffield. Bramley, Sheffield

Bellingham, John, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Builder. Sept 6 at 12 at offices of Andrew and Cheale, Tunbridge Wells

Berkshire, George Nathaniel, High st, Stratford, Firework Manufacturer. Sept 17 at 2 at offices of Ambrose and Co, Grecian chambers, Devereux court, Temple

Birne, William, Gateshead, Durham, Plumber. Sept 6 at 2 at offices of Bush, Wellington st, Gateshead

Booth, James, High Wycombe, Buckingham, Draper. Sept 6 at 3 at 146, Cheapside. Sturt, Ironmonger lane

Bowen, Arthur Owen, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, York, Jeweller. Sept 5 at 3 at offices of Ward, Albert rd, Middleborough

Bowman, Joseph, Friendly place, Mile End rd, Packing Case Maker. Sept 8 at 3 at offices of Banyard, St Andrew's hill, Doctors' common.

Box, Henry Osborne, Birch Lane, Tailor. Sept 4 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Graham st, Watson, King's Arms yard, Moorgate st.

Bromley, Elizabeth, Morley, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Sept 12 at 11 at offices of Bowen, Mount Pleasant, Bilston.

Browett, Thomas Edward, Belgrave, Leicester, Twine Manufacturer. Sept 13 at 3 at offices of Fowler and Co, Grey Friars chambers, Friar Lane, Leicester.

Browne, Richard Baron, and Charles Chaloner Browne, Liverpool, Timber Merchants. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Yates and Co, Water st, Liverpool.

Butler, James, Northampton, Butcher. Sept 4 at 11 at offices of Jeffery, Market sq, Northampton.

Chitty, Edwin, York place, Highgate. Sept 6 at 3 at offices of Fenton, North rd, Highgate.

Clapham, William, Manchester, E-tate Agent. Sept 19 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester.

Cobett, Martin Richard, St Thomas' st, southwark, Timber Merchant. Sept 12 at 2 at offices of Linklater and Co, Walbrook.

Crimson, William, Gateshead, Durham, Butcher. Sept 4 at 11 at offices of Woolston, Hills st, Gateshead.

Crookall, Lawrence, Blackpool, Lancashire, Horse Dealer. Sept 6 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Church st, Blackpool.

Crow, Benjamin, and George Crow, Ganthorpe, York, Tea Dealer. Sept 5 at 11 at offices of Barlif, Market place, Malton.

Croxton, George, Huddersfield, York, Italian Warehouserman. Sept 7 at 3 at the White Hart Inn, Cloth Hall st, Huddersfield, Brierley, Halifax.

Cruikshank, James Henry Irvine, Warlingham, Surrey, Farmer. Sept 4 at 2 to 269, High Holborn, Leslie, Conduit st, Bond st.

Davison, Robert, Seasham Colliery, Durham, Butcher. Sept 4 at 11.30 at offices of Robinson and Longdon, Fawcett st, Sunderland.

Dennis, William Samuel, Louth, Lincoln, Cabinet Maker. Sept 4 at 11 at offices of Gray, Upgate, Louth.

Dudley, William, Maldon, Essex, Grocer. Sept 7 at 3 at 26, Carey st, Lincoln's inn, Jones, Colchester.

Dunn, George, St John's Sepulchre, Norwich, Butcher. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Sadle and Linay, Theatre st, Norwich.

Ebbes, Joseph, Northwick terrace, Maida Hill, Builder. Sept 11 at 2 at 145, Cheshire. Allen and Edwards, Old Jewry.

Elliott, John, Chepping Wycombe, Buckingham, Baker. Sept 8 at 11 at offices of Clarke, Easton st, High Wycombe.

Everingham, William, Leadenhall st, Insurance Agent. Sept 6 at 3 at offices of Waddell and Co, Queen Victoria st, Crook and Smith, Abchurch chambers, Abchurch Lane.

Farr, Thomas, Oliford, Hereford, Farmer. Sept 6 at 12 at offices of Page, Chancery Lane, Hay, Brecon.

Gamble, William, Tranmere, Cheshire, Gardener. Sept 11 at 3 at offices of Dawson, Duncan st, Birkenhead.

Gardner, Thomas, Redditch, Worcester, Draper. Sept 10 at 11 at offices of Powell, Clarence Chambers, Temple st, Birmingham.

Grange, William Francis, Skelton, North Riding, York, Tailor. Sept 4 at 3 at offices of Hunton and Bolsover, High st, Stockton-on-Tees.

Griffith, Edward, Llanilar, Monmouth, Farmer. Sept 7 at 2 at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny. Bayce, Abergavenny.

Grindrod, John, Troughton, New Brighton, Cheshire, Commission Agent. Sept 5 at 3 at offices of Smith, Corfe's buildings, Preeson's row, Liverpool.

Haren, Patrick, Batley, York, Grocer. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Ridgway and Ridgway, Wellington st, Batley.

Hardy, Thomas, Handsworth, Stafford, Commission Agent. Sept 5 at 11 at offices of Harvard, Waterloo st, Birmingham.

Hebbard, Giles, Benson, Oxford, Grocer. Sept 7 at 12 at offices of Swearse, Corn Market st, Oxford.

Hird, Robert, Ashby, Lincoln, Grocer. Sept 5 at 11 at offices of Stephen and Mountain, Bethlehem st, Great Grimsby.

Hughes, John, Cae Bach Amiwlch, Anglesey, Timber Merchant. Sept 4 at 11 at the Bee Hotel, Rhyl. Fanning, Amiwlch.

Hunt, Thomas, Shefield, Grocer. Sept 7 at 12 at offices of Auty and Son, Queen st, Shefield.

Hutton, Robert, Leeds, Grocer. Sept 6 at 3 at offices of Pullan, Bank Chambers, Park row, Leeds.

Hyslop, William, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Travelling Draper. Sept 4 at 5 at offices of Turner, Baghill st, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Jenkins, Jenkyn, Swansea, Draper. Sept 6 at 12 at offices of Ladbury and Co, Cheapside, Thomas, Swansea.

Jones, William, Tucker, Liverpool, Commercial Traveller. Sept 4 at 2 at offices of Fowler, Central Chambers, Cable st, Liverpool.

Jones, Edward, Credenhill, Hereford, Joiner. Sept 11 at 4 at offices of Corner, High Town, Hereford.

Kendrick, Isaiah, Victory place, Walworth, Steam Boiler Manufacturer. Sept 6 at 3 at offices of Elkin, Great Winchester st, Old Broad st, Godfrey, Graham buildings, Lancaster.

Samuel, Fenton, Stafford, Kilm Builder. Sept 11 at 11 at offices of Welsh, Caroline st, Long gton.

Landon, John, Manchester, Fruiterer. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Horner and Son, Clarence st, Manchester.

Lawrence, Jonathan, Southampton, Carpenter. Aug 31 at 3 at offices of Shute, Portland st, Southampton.

Howlett, Southampton, Lycock, William Charles, Wakefield, Hatter. Sept 3 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge.

Leigh, Charles, Great Grimsby, Ironmonger. Sept 4 at 11 at offices of Grange and Winterton, West St Mary's gate, Great Grimsby.

Lister, William, East India rd, Tailor. Sept 3 at 11 at offices of Morris, Putney, Putney.

Mair, John, Victoria villas, Twickenham, Draper. Sept 17 at 12 at offices of Ambrose and Co, Greek Chambers, Devereux court, Temple.

Mellitt, George, Seaton Carew, Durham, Innkeeper. Sept 5 at 12 at offices of Thompson, Northbrook buildings, Linthorpe rd, Middlesbrough, Teal, Middlesbrough.

Morris, Peter Charles, Glyndyfrdwy, Merioneth, Draper. Sept 6 at 11 at the Wymyst Arts Hotel, Ruabon, Denbigh.

James, Corwen Napper, Charles Henry, Fishbourne, nr Chichester, Sussex, Baker. Sept 12 at 3 at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester. Jamman, East Fallant, Chichester.

Newnham, Allen, and Alexander Newnham, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Builders. Sept 8 at 3 at Warburton's Hotel, Quay st, Newport, Woodbridge, Sandown.

Nichols, Edward James, Great Yarmouth, Smack Owner. Sept 11 at 12 at offices of Holt, South Quay, Great Yarmouth.

Norman, Edward, Rotherham, York, Chemist. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Oxley and Co, Westgate, Rotherham.

Overton, William, Bradford, Journeyman Wheeswright. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Haigh, Piece Hall chambers, Bank st, Bradford.

Rees, Benjamin, Glascoed, Usk, Mon, Farmer. Sept 6 at 2 at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny. Sayce, Abergavenny.

Robinson, Thomas, Robert, Liverpool, Tea Merchant. Sept 6 at 12 at offices of Carrathers, Clayton sq, Liverpool.

Roccroft, James, Jun, Halliwell, Lancashire, Shoemaker. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Rutter, Mawdesley st, Bolton.

Shepherd, Walter Frederick, Manchester, Butcher. Sept 6 at 3 at offices of Ranson and Grundy, Cross st, Manchester.

Smith, William, Bradford, Joiner. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford.

Smith, William James, Cawood, York, Draper. Sept 12 at 10 at offices of Guy, King st, Castlegate.

Stacy, Samuel, High st, Shoreditch, Stationer. Sept 6 at 12 at the Guildhall Tavern, Graham st, Barnard, King's Arms yard, Calverton, man st.

Walker, Matthew, Dunstable, Straw Hat Manufacturer. Sept 11 at 3 at the Magistrates' Clark's Office, Dunstable, Middleton, Dunstable.

White, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Butcher. Sept 6 at 2 at 11, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Whitehouse, Joseph, Kingston-upon-Hull, Smack Owner. Sept 5 at 12 at offices of Clarke, Chancery buildings, Manor st, Hull.

Willis, Hubert Alexander, Queen's rd, Baywater, Wine Merchant. Sept 3 at 2 at offices of Oliver, Queen's rd, Baywater.

Wood, William Heaward, Salter, Engineer. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Sutton and Elliott, Fountain st, Manchester.

Woodford, John, Birmingham, Eating House Keeper. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Sharpe, Ann st, Birmingham. Wilkinson and Glessie, Walsall.

Wright, William, Bishopsworth, Durham, Boot Dealer. Sept 5 at 11 at offices of Rawlings, John st, Bishopsworth. McKenzie, Sunderland.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1877.

Abbott, Tom, St Lawrence, Exeter, Butcher. Sept 14 at 12 at offices of Toye, Castle st, Exeter.

Bagridge, John Henry, Cardiff, Plumber. Sept 17 at 11 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic Chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff.

Baker, John Frank, Devonshire sq, Bishopsgate st, Wine Merchant. Sept 13 at 3 at offices of Dowse, New inn, Strand.

Barnard, Edward, Epsom, Gent. Sept 15 at 11 at the Fox and Hounds Hotel, Carshalton, Maynard.

Blear, John, Longton, Stafford, Tailor. Sept 11 at 12 at offices of Welsh, Caroline st, Longton.

Bray, William, Stoke-on-Trent, out of business. Sept 10 at 3 at the Swan Hotel, Stafford.

Bricknell, George Henry, Birmingham, Button Manufacturer. Sept 7 at 3 at offices of Sargent and Son, Argyle Chambers, Colmore row, Birmingham.

Bryant, Alfred, Portsea, Accountant. Sept 11 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea.

Bullock, Edwin, Newport, Mon, Fishmonger. Sept 8 at 2 at offices of Davies, High st, Newport.

Burrow, Thomas John, Sproxton, Norfolk, Licensed Victualler. Sept 10 at 4 at offices of Stanley, Bank plain, Norwich.

Butler, Frederick, Chatham, Stationer. Sept 18 at 11 at the Dover Castle Hotel, Globe Lane, Chatham.

Butler, Thomas Alfred, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Sept 7 at 12 at offices of Hawkes and Weeks, Temple st, Birmingham.

Butterfield, Atkinson Elree, Middlesbrough, Baker. Sept 6 at 11 at offices of Bennison and Co, Gashford st, Middlesbrough.

Clarke, Joseph, Birmingham, Hotel Keeper. Sept 16 at 12 at offices of Buller and Bickley, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Cook, Benjamin, Holyhead, Anglesey, General Dealer. Sept 17 at 12.30 at the Queen's Refreshment Rooms, Chester Station.

Coombes, John Taylor, Portsea, Engineer R.N. Sept 8 at 3 at offices of Kleg, North st, Portsea.

Couper, Samuel, Bath, Gent. Sept 8 at 11 at 3, Westgate Buildings, Bath.

Copson, Mathew, West Bromwich, Stafford, Horse Dealer. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Shakespeare, Church st, Oldbury.

Cowan, James, Liverpool, Hatter. Sept 11 at 3 at offices of Stephens and Danger, Victoria Buildings, Victoria st, Liverpool.

Cox, John Henry, Manchester, Paper Hanger. Sept 12 at 3 at offices of Almond, Kennedy st, Manchester.

Cox, Simon, St Helen's, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Sept 10 at 12 at offices of Quinn and Sons, Lord st, Liverpool.

Darwin, Henry, jun, Birmingham, Tailor. Sept 6 at 12 at offices of Hawkes and Weeks, Temple st, Birmingham.

Davies, David, Panteg, Ystalyfera, Glamorgan, Tailor. Sept 10 at 2 at offices of Colline, Jun, Broad st, Bristol.

Davies, John, Swansea.

Dawson, Alfred, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 12 at 11 at offices of Hulme, Moorland rd, Burslem.

Dewhurst, John, Sheffield, Engineering Manager. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Pierson, Queen st, Sheffield.

Fenn, John Friday, Norwich, Lodging House Proprietor. Sept 10 at 2 at offices of Stanley, Bank plain, Norwich.

Fisher, Sidney, Walsall, Fancy Draper. Sept 4 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Walsall.

Fleet, George, Birmingham, Oil Merchant. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Buller and Bickley, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Francis, John, Swan sea, Grocer. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Thomas' York place, Swansea

Fulford, Samuel James, Birmingham, Pearl Button Cutler. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Webb and Spencer, Bonnett's hill, Birmingham

Giblin, Thomas, Chipping Ongar, Essex, Baker. Sept 21 at 11 at offices of Blyth, Crane court, Chelmsford. Smith, High Ongar

Gough, John, Georgetown, Tredegar, Mon, Grocer. Sept 10 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Newport. Harris, Tredegar

Haigh, Henry, Milnsbridge, or Huddersfield, out of business. Sept 8 at 11 at offices of Drake, John Williams, at, Huddersfield

Harris, David, Chelmsford, Greengrocer. Sept 11 at 11 at offices of Jones and Scarlett, Tindal sq, Chelmsford

Harris, Thomas, Sheffield, General Factor. Sept 8 at 11 at the Cutlers Hall, Church st, Sheffield. Mellor, Sheffield

Hawke, Philip, Bristol, Cattle Dealer. Sept 7 at 11 at offices of Benson' and Thomas, Broad st, Bristol

Heap, Richard, Hanley, Carver. Sept 7 at 3 at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent. Llewellyn and Ackrill, Tansall

Hill, Abraham, Bradford, Stone Merchant. Sept 10 at 11 at offices of Terry and Robinson, Market st, Bradford

Houghton, Henry Richardson, and Frederick Edward Clarke, Brownlow mews, Gray's inn rd, Builders. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Benson, Staple inn

Hyde, Thomas, Leek, Stafford, Innkeeper. Sept 13 at 2 at offices of Hacker and Allen, St Edward st, Leek

Illingworth, William, Bailey, York, Flock Manufacturer. Sept 11 at 3 at offices of Wooller, Exchange buildings, Bally

James, Thomas Edward, Birmingham, Commission Agent. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Rowland and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham

Jones, Thomas, West Coorthor, Durham, Draper. Sept 20 at 2 at offices of Tweedy, High st, Stockton-on-Tees

Jones, William, Shrewsbury, Innkeeper. Sept 11 at 11 at offices of Morris, Swan hill, Shrewsbury

Kimberley, Frederick William, Aston, Warwick, Accountant Clerk. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Walter, Ann st, Birmingham

Langham, Jackson, Wandsworth rd, Vauxhall, Hosier. Sept 11 at 3 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane, Angel and Imbert-Terry, Gresham st

Lasey, John, Buckley, Flint, Colliery Proprietor. Sept 11 at 3.30 at offices of Churton, Eastgate buildings, Chester

Levi, Simon, Manchester, Wholesale Clothier. Sept 13 at 3 at the Empire Hotel, Moreton st, Strangeys, Manchester. Peacock and Gracie, Manchester

Lewis, James, New town, Deptford, Firewood Dealer. Sept 11 at 11 at offices of Lockyer, Deptford bridge, Deptford

Marshall, Adam, Dewsbury, York, Photographer. Sept 11 at 3 at offices of Ibberson, Dewsbury

Marsden, George, Manchester, Grocer. Sept 13 at 3 at offices of Chew and Sons, Swan st, Manchester

Martin, Edward, Osnaburg at, Regent's park, Corn Merchant. Sept 13 at 11 at offices of Carr and Son, Rood lane

Mason, John, Huime, Beerhouse Keeper. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Rylands and Barker, Essex st, Manchester

Merrett, Charles, Barrow-in-Furness, Engine Driver. Sept 11 at 2 at the Imperial Hotel, Cornwall st, Barrow-in-Furness. Sims, Barrow-in-Furness

Millar, Malcolm Campbell, Ramsgate, Tailor. Sept 19 at 12 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Dorman, Ramsgate

Mills, John, Birkenhead, Coach Painter. Sept 10 at 2 at offices of Quinn and Son, Lord st, Liverpool

Minter, William, High st, Poplar, Printer. Sept 6 at 4 at offices of Archer, Commercial rd east, Ratcliff

Moyer, Frederick Slade, Garasholton, Surrey, Surgeon. Sept 19 at 2 at offices of Slater, Guildhall, chambers, Basinghall st, Jackson, Cannon st, London

Newey, Thomas, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Dellow, Queen sq, Wolverhampton

Parker, Charles, Stetchworth, Cambridge, Corn Merchant. Sept 13 at 12 at offices of Ellison and Burrows, Alexandra st, Petty Cury Cambridge

Pearson, Charles, Joseph Dean, and Thomas Cowling, Moreton, nr Bingley, York, Silk Churns. Sept 13 at 11 at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford. Atkinson, Bradford

Pettigrew, James, Lordship rd, Stoke Newington, Builder. Sept 10 at 12 at offices of Tilley and Seomes, Finsbury place south

Piper, William, Hesford, Provision Merchant. Sept 4 at 11 at offices of Corner, High town, Hereford

Reed, Alfred, Cambridge, Jeweller. Sept 10 at 11 at offices of Adcock, Regent st, Cambridge

Reed, James Wesley, Mansion House buildings, Queen Victoria st, Architect. Sept 20 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Books and Co, King st, Cheapside

Richardson, James, jun, Kingston-upon-Hull, Commission Agent. Sept 13 at 3 at offices of Singleton, Exchange buildings, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Rogers, George, Fawsey, Witton, Draper. Aug 31 at 11 at offices of Collins, jun, Broad st, Bristol, in lieu of the place originally named

Rohrer, Simon, Liverpool, Carver. Sept 12 at 3 at offices of Barrell and Redway, Commerce court, Lord st, Liverpool

Rollason, Henry, Birmingham, Jeweler. Sept 8 at 10.30 at offices of Smith, Temple st, Birmingham

Salmon, Henry Gibson, Tunbridge Wells, Dyer. Sept 16 at 4 at offices of Stone and Simpson, Church rd, Tunbridge Wells

Setter, William, Heol Fach, Ystrad, Glamorgan, Grocer. Sept 11 at 11 at offices of Alexander, Institut chambers, Pontypridd. Cooke, Pontypridd

Sharp, Samuel Holt, Leeds, Leather Dresser. Sept 10 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Dalton, Leeds

Sheerman, John, Paddington st, Marylebone, Builder. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Lumley and Lumley, Conduit st, Bond st

Shepherd, George, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Contractor. Sept 13 at 2 at the Imperial Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Nalder, Barrow-in-Furness

Taylor, Richard, and John Taylor, Birmingham, from Founders. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Duke, Temple row, Birmingham

Thackray, Jonathan, Macclesfield, Common Brewer. Sept 19 at 12 at the Bridge st Brewery, Macclesfield. Pieron, Sheffield

Thomas, William, Bristol, Painter. Sept 3 at 3 at offices of Campbell and Salmon, St Stephen st, Bristol

Thompson, James, and Thomas Smallwood, Denton, Lancashire, Hat Block Manufacturers. Sept 12 at 3 at the Merchants' Hotel, Oldham st, Manchester. Drinker

Thompson, James Pearson, Preston, out of business. Sept 12 at 3 at offices of Taylor, Guildhall chambers, Guildhall st, Preston

Tomlinson, Thomas, and Joseph Edward Tomlinson, Manchester, Wholesale Druggists

Piccadilly, Manchester. Sutton and Elliot, Manchester

Towndrow, Frederick Hall, Sheffield, Saddler. Sept 10 at 3 at offices of Clegg and Sons, Bank st, Sheffield

Townsend, Alfred Joseph, Bilton, Stafford. Licensed Victualler. Sept 7 at 12 at offices of Stokes, Priory st, Dudley

Walford, Frederick William, Cornhill rd, Paddington, Clerk. Sept 11 at 12 at offices of Howse, Red Lion sq, Holborn. Morris, Red Lion sq, Holborn

Walster, John, Sheffield, Draper. Sept 10 at 12.30 at offices of Smith and Co, Bank st, Sheffield

Watts, William Thomas, Birmingham, Metal Merchant. Sept 8 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Whately and Co, Birmingham

Whiffen, Thomas, Deptford, Fruiterer. Sept 10 at 11 at offices of Locy's, Deptford bridge, Deptford

Wiles, William, Hastings, Hardware Dealer. Sept 10 at 12 at the Havelock Hotel, Hastings. Langham, Hastings

Williams, Peter, Letterstone, Pembroke, Innkeeper. Sept 8 at 2 at the Guildhall, Carmarthen. Lloyd, Haverfordwest

Wood, Ebenezer, Lime st, Chemical Manufacturer. Sept 10 at 11.30 at offices of Hare, Old Broad st

Woodrow, Frederick John, Presteigne, Radnor, School Master. Sept 20 at 1 at the Talbot H otel, West st, Leominster. Powell, Newtown, Montgomery

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